LITERATURE.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXPEDITION TO THE ZAMBESI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, AND OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE LAKES SHIRWA AND NYASSA, 1858-1864. By David and Charles Livingstone. Harper & Brothers, New York. Philadelphia agents, J. B. Lippincett & Co.

A large, well-printed volume of 619 pages, prefusely filled with engravings, contains the experience of the Livingstone brothers during a sojourn of six years in the wilds of Africa. The work is written in a style of didactic force, yet each event of the expedition is chrontoled with a minuteness which would rival that of Fra Philip or Brother Aguilar. It is not our purpose to tollow the travellers through the wild tract, to stand with them in the canebrake, to watch the alligators sport, to bestride with them the half-tamed zebra or gnou, and hunt with them the lion, the leopard, or the antelope. Our business is not with their journey, but with the record of it. Those who seek to hear of unknown prairies, newly discovered lakes, rare tropical flowers, and untutored tribes, must read the volume, and we promise them that time thus spent will not be time wasted. The work is a record of privations, dangers, and difficulties overcome, enemics triumphed over, nature subdued, the mystic circle of civilization broken and extended, and the daring of two men made to accomplish what had vainly been endeavored by the Dons of Portugal for centuries.

The Livingstones started from England on the 10th of March, 1858, and reached the delta of the Zambesi after a pleasant voyage. This delta, they assure us, is far greater in size than that of the Nile, and is capable of rich cultivation, as at certain seasons the Zambesi overflows its banks the same as the great Father of Waters. The general appearance of the river is the same, and we quote the Doctor's description of the first twenty miles:-

"The broad river has many low islands, on which are seen various kinds of watertowl, such as geese, speenbills, herons, flamingoes; repulsive crocodiles, as with open jaws they sleep and bask in the sun on the low banks, soon catch the sound of the revolving padeles and glide quietly into the stream. The hippopotamus, having selected some still reach of the river to spend the day, rises from the bottom whore he has been enjoying his morning bath after the labors of the night on shore, blows a pull of spray out of his nostrus, shakes the water out of his ears puts his enormous smout up straight and yawns, sounding a loud alarm to the rest of the nerd, with notes as of a monster bassoon.

That rich luxuriance of vegetation which has rendered all tropical countries so iamous is excelled in the south of Africa. Nature outdoes her originating power, and fills with verdure every grotto, hill, or valley. We will not endeavor to portray the scenery. Amid countless variety of colored plants, giant trees, vast vines, and ever-varied foliage flit ceaselessly innumerable birds. A delightful chapter is devoted to these warblers, which would charm the ornithologist. We only quote his description of the honey-guide, one of the most remarkable of African birds:-

"How is it that every member of its family has learned that all men, white or black, are lond of honey! The instant the little fellow gets a glimpse of a man, he hasters to greet him with the hearty invitation to come to a bees'-nive and take some honey. He files on in the proper circular, perches on a tree, and looks back to see if you are tollowing—then on to another and another, until he guides you to the spot. If you do not accept his first lavitation be followed you with pressing importunities cuits as he follows you with pressing importunities quite as auxious to sure the stranger to tue bees hive as other birds are to draw him away from their own Bests. Except while on the march, our men were sure to accept the invitation, and manifested the same by a peculiar responsive whistle, meaning, as 'All right, go shead; we are coming' hive of bees, though some had but little

Roually remarkable in its intelligence is the bird that guards the buffalo and rhizoceros:-

"The grass is often so tall and dense that one could go close up to these animals quite unperceived; but the guardian bird, sitting on the beast, sees the approach of danger, flaps its wings and screams ich causes its bulky charge to rush off from a fee vigiant little watcher has the pick of the parasites of his fat friend."

After a varied voyage up the Zambesi, noting the incidents of the trip, watching the beauties and changes of nature, lottowing the herd of rare animals, and Investigating the pecultarities of the people, our travellers reach Lake Shirwa. It has acquired a fabulous celebrity, which the Doctor scatters to the wind. It is only a brackish body of water, surrounded by mountains, without any outlet, and is sixty miles in length and thirty in breadth. It is separated by a narrow strip of land from its really noted neighbor, Lake Nyassa. This famous lake is two hundred miles in length and fifty in width. Never before in Africa had the traveller seen anything like the dense population on the shores of the Nyassa. Towards the southern end there was observed an almost unbroken chain of villages, crowds assembled to gaze at the novel spectacle of a boat under sail, and whenever the party landed they were immediately surrounded by men, women, and children, all anxious to see the "chirombo," or wild animals, feed; the arrival of white men in one of the villages of the Nyasen exciting much the same kind of interest as that occasioned by the presence of the hippopotamus on the banks of the Thames. The people were, however, on the whole inoffensive, only lifting slylv the edges of the tent, as boys do the curtains of a travelling menagerie at home, and exclaiming "Chirombo! chirombo!" i. c., wild beasts fit to be eaten.

The inhabstants are principally employed in the manufacture of rough iron tools,

Returning again to the banks of the Shire river, the party continued their trip. There is probably no part of the world in which game is so abundant as along the Zambesi and the Shire. Antelopes, elephants, rhinoceroses, wild pigs, and zebras fairly cover the banks, and make alive the forest. Elephant hunting is described as dangerous but exciting sport, because of the size of the game. Many Englishmen, Dr. Livingstone says, "although first-rate shots at home, are notorious for the number of their misses on first trying to shoot in Africa. Everything is on such a large scale, and there is such a glare of bright sunlight, that some time is required to enable them to judge of distances. 'Is it wounded?' inquired a gentleman of his dark attendant, after tiving at an antelope. 'Yes! the ball went right into his heart.' These mortal wounds never proving fatal, he desired a friend, who understood the language, to explain to the man that he preferred the truth in every case, 'He is my father,' replied the native, 'and I thought he would be displeased if I told him that he never

After a rather monotonous account of adventures, all similar in their character, we come to the great event of the work, the discovery and naming of the Great Zambesi Palls. To them Dr. Livingston gave the title of Victoria Falls, I Harpers. We cannot close this brief notice

According to his description they rival Niagara. As this discovery is the most important, and the phenomenon of nature one which we of America had heretofore imagined to be exclusively our own, we will quote at large from his description.

The London Quarterly Review pronounces them "without question the most wonderful waterfalls in the world." We do not, however, yield the grown which has for centuries set on Nisgara's brow. The native name is Mosi-oatunya, or "smoke sounding." Its fame had been far diffused in Africa, for when Dr. Livingstone was on an excursion in the interior, in 1851, a chief, who resided two hundred miles from the Falls, asked, "Have you any smoke soundings in your country?" When the river is in flood, the columns of vapor, resplendent in the morning sun with double and sometimes triple rainbows, are visible for a distance of ten miles. They are caused by a sudden compression of the water falling into a narrow wedge-like fissure. The Fall must have originated in an earthquake which produced a deep transverse crack across the river's bed-a mass of hard basaltic rock-and which is prolonged from the left bank for thirty or torty miles. The description of this magnificent cascade, so unique in its character, will be read with interest:-

"It is rather a hopeless task to endeaver to convey "It is rather a hopeless task to endeavor to convey an idea of it in words, since, as was remarked on the spot, an accomplished painter, even by a number of views, could but impart a faint impression of the glorious scene. The probable mode of its formation may, perhaps, help to the conception of its peculiar shape. Niagara has been formed by a wearing back of the rock over which has gradually receded, and left a broad, deep, and pretty straight trough in front. It goes on wearing back daily, and may yet discharge the lakes from which its rivor—the St. discharge the lakes from which its river—the St. Lawrence—flows. But the Victoria Falls have been formed by a crack right across the r.ver, in the hard, black basattle rock which there formed the bed of the Zambesi. The lips of the crack are still quite sharp, save about three sect of the edge over which the river rolls. The walls go sheer down from the lips without any projecting cong, or symptom of stratifi-cation or dislocation. When the mighty rife occurred cation or dislocation. no change of level took place in the two parts of the bed of the river thus reat as under; consequently in coming down the river to Garcen is and, the water suddenly disappears, and we see the opposite side of the cleft mappears, and we see the opposite side of the cleft, with grass and trees growing where once the river ran, on the same level as that part of its bee on which we sail. The first crack is, in length, a few yards more than the breadth of the Zambesi, which by measurement we found to be a little over 1860 yards, but this number we resolved to retain as indicating the year in which the Fail was for the first time carefully examined. The main stream here runs nearly north and south, and the cleft across it is nearly east and west. The depth of the rift was measured by lowering a line, to the end of which a few bullets and a foot of white cotton cieth were tied; one or us lay with his head over a pro jecting cras, and watched the descending called, till after his companions had paid out 310 feet, the weight rested on a sloping projection, probably fifty feet from the water below, the actual bottom eving still turther down. The white clots now appoured the size of a crown piece; on measuring the of this eleft by sextant, it was round at Garden Island, its narrowest part, to be eighty yards, and as its broadest somewhat more Into this chasm, of twice the depth of Niagara Falls, the river, a full mile wide, rolls with a deafening roar; and this is Mosi-os-tunya, or the Victoria Falls.

"Looking from Garden Island, down to the bottom of the abyss, nearly half a mile of water, which has fallen ever that portion of the Falls to our right or west of our point of view, is seen collected in a narrow channel twenty or thirty yards wide, and flowing at exactly right angles to its previous course, to our lot; while the other had, or that which follows over the eastern portion of the Falls, is seen in the left of the narrow channel below, coming towards our right. Both waters unite midwey, is a fearful boiling whirlpool, and find an outlet by a crack situated at right angles to the fissure of the Falis. This outlet is about 1170 yards from the western end of the chasm, and some 600 from its eastern end; the whirlpool is at its commencement. The Zambest, now apparently not more than twenty or thirty yards wide, rustes and surres south, through the narrow escape channel, for 130 yards; then enters a second chasm somewhat deeper and nearly parallel with the first. Abandoming the bottom of the eastern half of this second chasm to the growth of large trees, it turns sharply and commences a gigantic sersentian course."

Future investigation may solve the question of rivalry between these two great evidences of nature's freaks; but until after thorough investigation, and well-compared examination, we are loth to believe that even the fabulous mysteries of unknown Africa can surpass the authenticated wonders of our own land, But we must hasten over the wonders which his tale reveals, and come to the other great fruit of his investigations—the question of slavery. We should be glad to avoid any reflection on the conduct of a power calling itself Christian. and boasting for its monarch the title of servant of Christ; but the testimony given is of interest, and truth is more powerful than idle professions.

Dr. Livingstone accuses the Portuguese Government of a gross neglect of its duty in omitting to put in force the laws which have been enacted for the suppression of the slave-trade in its African possessions, if not of direct complicity with its colonial officers in the iniquitous raffic. It is carried on, he says, in connection with the trade in ivory, and from fifteen to twenty canoes have been seen on the Upper Zambesi freighted with slaves for the Portuguese settlements. Dr. Livingstone asserts that he was not only the first to see slavery in its origin in this part of Africa, but to trace it through all its revolting phases. He had not only seen tribe arrayed against tribe for the capture of slaves, but he had been in places where family was arrayed against family, and every house was protected by a stockade. Tribes the highest in intelligence were found morally the most degraded, the men freely selling their own wives and grown-up daughters. On the sheres of Lake Nyassa the slave merchants were at the time of his visit paying two yards of calico, worth one shilling, for a boy, and four yards for a good-looking girl. Barba, rism must be the inevitable condition of a land where such practices exist. Of this revelation the British Quarterly well says:-

"If the statements which Dr. Livingstone has made in the statements which Dr. Livingstone has made in the face of the world are incapable, as we lear they are, of being denies, a neavy responsibility rests upon the Portagues: Government if thould fail to interpose in the most summary manner, call its officers in a state of the control of t its officers to a strict account, and put an end tor ever in Eastern Africa to a system which is a discrace to the Portuguese name. These decayed settlements on the remete sheres of the indian Ocean the meiamencity relies of a common which was once exercised for nobler purposes than the traffic in husan fiesh and blood—seem now to be kent up only for the maintanance of a few military pensioners. The terrible leason which the last lew years have taught the world has not failed to impress the mest impassive of powers. Spain, the most investe-rate of European offenders, has taken the lesson to heart, and resolved to abandon forever the abomi-nable traffic in man; and Pertursi is now alone branded with the sligma of this atrocious crime. We entertain he doubt that development of legitimate trade with the regions in which its Afri-can settlements are structed, would prove of far greater Lenefit in a material sense than any that can possibly result to it from the slave trade."

Here, then, we must close our review, neglecting for want of space to enter into any of the new lights thrown upon the source of the Nile. The work of Dr. Livingstone is one of deep interest, and ments the universal attention it is exciting throughout Great Britain. The number of reviews through which it has passed is legion. We are glad that its pleasures are thrown open to us through the indefatigable industry of the

the intention of the Doctor's future actions:the intention of the Doctor's future actions:—
"The death of the Baron van der Decken has been recently abnounced. Neihing daunten, hewever, by the comparative failure o his recent cleany to throw Africa open to civilizing influences. Dr. Livingstone is again devoting himse f to the great object he has at heart. Under the sauction of Government, co-operating with the Geographical Society, and assisted by a munificent densition from a private triend of £1000, he proposes to ascend the Ecvuma, or some other river north of Cape Delgado, and accomplish that task of substituting legitimate comperce for slave traffic on the east coast which, as he declares, has been so successfully executed on the west. He will thus be beyond the confines of the so-called Portuguese territory, secure from the authorized obstructions and evil influences which thwarted him in his recent expedi-

without quoting, from the Westminster Review,

fluences which thwaited him in his recent expedi-tion. Another object will be to pass along the northern end of the Lake Nyamsa and round the scuthern end of Lake Tanganyika, for the purpose of ascertaining the watershed of that part of Africa. What will be the result of this new enterprise we must wait with patience to knew, but, at the same time, with the salisatory conviction, that if con-summate qualifications can ensure success, it will be beyond all doubt successful." SAINT MARTIN'S SUMMER.

This is the title of a new novel by Miss Annie H. M. Brewster, the authoress of "Compensa tion," and published by Messrs, Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, in their usual style of elegance. The work contains the travels of the supposed authoress and two of her female friends from Switzerland to Naples and their residence in that city during St. Martin's Summer, which answers to our Indian Summer in the south of Europe. The characters are well drawn and supported throughout the book, and the two love stories, which form the main portion of all that is not descriptive in the work, are well told and interest the reader, especially that which has an unhappy ending. The tale abounds with accounts of works of art, paintings, statuary, and architecture, which convey much information upon those subjects to the reader, and the historical details respecting the kingdom of Naples in some of the most interesting of its eras, are most instructive. Very lively accounts are given of visits to the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, and of an ascent to the summit of Mount Vesuvius during an eruption from the sides of the mountain. In point of style, the work is all that could be desired, and it cannot fail to meet with acceptance

among a large class of readers. T. B. PLIERSON'S WORKS .- We are glad to be able to confirm theprophecy made by us, that the "Fortune-Seeker" would have one of the largest sales and create the greatest excitement of any of Mrs. Southworth's works. The demand for it has been remarkable, and thousands have been absorbed in its plot, and sympathized and shuddered with its heroine. It is unnatural, but teld in very fascinating style.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Financial Projects-Foreign and Domestic. From the Times. Some two years ago an eccentric gentleman

of this city published a grand plan for the payment of our national debt by voluntary subscriptions of the people. The project was subsequently taken up and advocated with great intensity by one of our city contemporaries. Quite a number of people put down their names for sums varying from one dollar to a hundred thousand dollars-"put down their names," we say—for we never heard of any of quantities. The same difficulty experienced in them paying their subscriptions into the Mational Treasury. Indeed, if we remember aright, the payment of any one of the sums was dependent upon the subscription of the whole; and this made it a pretty safe thing for any body to subscribe any sum whatever. After much noise, and a melaucholy failure, the whole thing was dropped; and it is now only remem-bered as a ridiculous nine days' wonder.

We only recall it now for the purpose of mentioning that a movement of analogous character has been started in the new Kingdom of Italy. It soes under the title of Conscrsio Nazionale, and the prepesition is to begin by raising four hundred millions of dollars by national and voluntary subscriptions for the purpose of uitimately getting rid or the national debt. The sposition was originally made by the editor of Turin newspaper, the Gazetta del Popolo, who had doubtless heard of the great American scheme; and the Prince of Cavignano has been induced to accept the Presidency of the Central Committee. One of the writers tells us that as "demonstration it will be magnificent, and will assonish Europe and the scepties of Raha But we observe that already the Torinese accuse the Tuscans and Florentines with being backward in the matter; and this initial quarrel is a sufficient indication of how the whole thins will end. It will assuredly end in Italy as it did in the United States, in smoke.

But the Italians can now learn another and more edifying financial lesson from America. The great difficulty of the new kingdom is of financial character, as ours threatened being a We have already couple of years ago. We have already got over the worst of it. Our finances are working themselves into excellent snape, and our espects for the future are not cause of con-Our debt is certainly heavy enough: but yet, within a short year after the close of the great war which produced the debt, we have actually begun the process of diminishing its volume, and have proven that we can even continue this and at the same time diminish the public burdens from taxation. Our mancia strength is constantly increasing, and our credit abread is steadily improving. There is no thought of a breach of the public honor, and no fear that any obligation of the Government will full of fulfilment. Every month the Treasury exhibits are more chearful, and every rave nue return shows them to be on a broader basis. In short, while Italian finances have been in the most desperate condition ever since the esta blishment of the kingdom under Victor Emanuel American finances have been strongthening ever since the close of our war, and bid fair presently to stand on an an equality with those of the most favored nations.

In attempting, however, to make an applies tion to the case of Italy of the means by which, and the circumstances under which, all this has been effected, there is considerable diffi-culty excountered at the very outset. The Italian financiers are not destitute of charity, and the natural resources of Italy are unsurpassed by any country on the earth. The Italian Governnent is at once strong and liberal, and the Italian people are acquiring a broad sentiment of patriotism. But there are a number of very us drawbacks to the immediate prosperit of Italy, such as we do not suffer from in this country. First, but perhaps not the most im-portant, is the great standing army of three hundred thousand men, which seems to be perma nently fastened on the Italian nation.

It is the sustenance of this heavy army which is the main burden of the Government, and one of the principal obstacles in the way of financial prosperity. We disbanded our army of a million of men as soon as our war was ended; but Italy does not consider it possible to diminish army, meraced as she constantly is by Austria, and in danger of trouble with other of the Catho lic powers on account of the Pope. Then again, the ecclesiastical system of Italy seriously and ancially affects the interests of the people and the State. From it there is no feasible way of escape visible, while under it the development of the Italian people is impossible. such an incubas, we in America are happily

free. Then, again, the character of the Italian | people as a whole—viewed in reference to the States of the South as well as of the North, to the people of all social classes and gradations—is not as energetic, industrious, and self-dependent as that of the American people. Besides the army and the ecclesiastical orders, there are great classes of non-producers and idlers; and these, put all together, make up a large proportion of the population that do not contribute to the national wealth, but actually enfeeble its power. Ignorance, su-perstition, and indolence are their fundamental characteristics, and these are not the growth of a day, but the product of centuries, which seem now almost to have become permanently fixed. We know no way by which this can be quickly changed. Difficult as it would be to get rid of the army, or be relieved from ecclesiastical closs, it would be easy to achieve success in both compared with the achievement of success in the enlargement of the national energies, and the elevation of national habitudes. The great, broad basis of the financial strength and the material prosperity of the United States lies not alone or mainly in the national resources of the country, but in the characteristics of the American people—their universal industry, energy, intelligence, and freedom.

The Report on Demestic Industry. From the Tribune.

The Special Commission for examining the sources of national revenue and the means of collecting the same, has just issued another of its valuable Supplementary Reports, showing the relations of foreign trade to our industrial

It points out foroibly that the burden of our internal taxation is oppressive to the producing interests of the country; and that we are suffering from excessive importations of foreign goods, the product of cheap capital and ill-paid labor. If we would encourage national progress and independence without debasing our laborers, we must protect them against unscrupulous foreign competition. We must check this exchange of promises to pay for goods we do not need, or ought to make for ourselves. The necessary burdens entailed by the war are heavy enough without adding to them by the self-same means that cripples our industry. In a word, it is time we should stop curicking foreigners who make as their creditors, but rather develop our own resources, and give competent support to our toiling millions.

After having gone over the whole field of tax-ation, both heme and foreign, the Committee recommends that the load should be large! taken from our own staple products and laid ipon demoralizing, ruinous foreign importations That is the most beneficent, as it is also the

most trustworthy source of revenue. It is more easily and cheaply collected. Obviously, any system of taxation, whether of customs or excise, ought to be fairly and rigidly enforced. A vital objection to our present system is the difficulty of collecting all that is imposed. It operates as a premium upon frauc perjury, and dishonesry, depauches the public conscience, and doubles the taxes of hones men. Taxation, like punishment, should de pend as much upon its certainty as its severity or efficiency. Recent developments in th Internal Revenue Bureau lead us to believe that not a third of the taxes imposed are collected, The outery against the tariff also would be more excusable if the duties were paid. The rates have to be put up in order to collect the thirty per cent, which it is estimated evades duty. The Committee recommends a change from

ad valerem to specific duties, and we think lays too much stress upon its value. Notortously, great frauds are practised in our Custom Houses by means of talse invoices. The appraisement system is found to work badly This reports cites instances of wine, which were invoiced at fifty per cent, less than the market price of the same goods at the port of shipment. But the bulk of our importations con-sists of fine fabrics and articles which cannot be weil appraised even by experts. The difficulty seems to be rather the enforcement of any system than a choice of methods. Change the duties from ad valorem te specific, that is to say from cost to quantity, and the dishonest importer simply fixes the other margin of his invoice. Instead of diminished prices he puts diminished the Appraiser's Department would be felt in the Examiner's Department, Besides, the law as now interpreted works in favor of the great menopolists who buy their fabrics at the manu-factories in interior Europe, while the smaller dealers pay duty on the added freights, costs, etc., to the creat markets.

In the interest of justice and truth, as well as the national economy, a committee might be appointed, similar to tast now stirring up the vigorous enforcement of the Internal Revenue law, to examine into the working and usage of the custom houses, that of New York in par-

Congress and the Excluded States-What Their Representatives Ought to Do. From the Heraid.

There is no telling when the Representatives and Senators elected to Congress from the late Rebel States will be admitted. There is but a shadowy prospect during the present session, even for the unquestionably loyal members from Tennessee, a State which was reconstructed under the appointments and supervision of President Lincoln. As for the other States of the late Rebel Confederacy, their chances of restoration this side of the next Presidential contest are exceedingly doubtful from present appearances. Meantime the Reconstruction Committee of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and Senator Fessenden have it all their own way. They produce their wit nesses to prove the dangerous disloyalty prevail ing in all the excluded States, and the testimony thus collected is published and sown broadcas over all the country; and all this time the Southern Senators and Representatives elect most interested) are denied a hearing on the floor of either house.

Thus situated the question naturally recars is there no way whereby these men may present their claims and the claims of their respective States before Congress and the country? there is the simple and popular medium of a convention, through which they may be heard. Let all the Senators and Representatives elected to Congress from the lately rebellious States, then, meet together in Washington, or other convenient place, in the form of a conven ion, for the consideration of their present posion, and the course best adapted to secure the recognition of the claims of their several States to an early readmission into Congress. In such a convention the discussion of what the States nterested have done, what they are doing, and what they expect to do, as loval members of the Union, under the new order of things, would contribute, no doubt, a vast amount of useful information to Congress and the people of the Northern States. Finally, in the shaping of a memorial to Congress, submitting their claims and asking what additional safeguards and ecurities for the Union and the freedmen will be deemed sufficient to reopen the doors of Congress to the South, the convention may bring the Reconstruction Committee at least to a clear

understanding. Such as understanding would be a great point gained; for we are all in coubt as to what condiions precedent will satisfy the present Congress of the stress of the excluded States to a restora-tion to both houses. Nor can the people of those States net intelligently or with any assurance of success, in reference to Congress, without know ng the conditions they will be required to meet In this view, therefore, if in no other, the con-vention indicated would be a good movement, ndeed, we think that some such proceeding na become pecessary to secure the defendants in the premises a feir and full opportunity to la their claims before Congress and the country and to secure, if possible, a statement of the co essential to a readmission of the lat Rebel States into the national councils. hope that the Representatives and Senators elecfrom those States will act upon this suggestion We know of nothing better that they can now undertake in behalf of themselves or their con-

stituents. We know of no other movement better calculated than this to effect a speedy under-standing between Congress and the South.

How Would the Negroes Vote? From the World.

The radicals, who were enraptured two or three days ago at the sudden conversion of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, to negro suffrage, begin to fear they have "caught a Tartar" since they learn that the resolution offered by Mr. Stewart was drawn by his father-in-law, Henry S. Poote, ox member of the defunct Confederate Congress. But they need feel no slarm, as the sudden admission of all the Southern negroes to the elective franchise is opposed by a mass of arguments and a mass of prejudice sufficient to prevent it spart, and insurmountable together, Still, Mr. Stewart's proposition is the fairest yet presented from the negro suffrage side. It offers o the South that if it will accept universal suffrage, it shall have, in exchange, universal am nesty and complete exemption from all penal consequences and political disabilities growing out of the Rebellion.

If the radicals believe this proposition has

no chance of success, they will advocate it as a means of covering the octum of naked negro suffrage. But if the South were to show any symptoms of accepting it, the radicals would oppose it. The question would then be, "How will the negroes vote?" So long as they remained the ignorant set of creatures they now are, they would vote under control of some kind; and it would be strange if the whites among whom they live, by whom they are employed, to whom they owe debte, whose judgment they are accustomed to respect, did not exert a greater ascendancy over them than the whites of distant States, who, even if they understood the negro mind, have no easy means of communication with it. The Southern poli-ticians have great skill in the tactics of popular elections. What could a few stump speakers from the North accomplish against the millions of Southerners who are on the ground from year's end to year's end, constantly moulding the

negro mind to their purposes?

As the negroes become enlightened they will see that their interests are identified with these of their section; that they cannot thrive by measures that oppress and impoverish the South. If the agricultural interest of the South is depressed by exorbitant tariffs, such of the negroes as are more laborers will suffer in their wages; such of them as rise to be proprietors, in the prices of their products; and all alike in the high cost of manufactured goods. There is no tikelihoood that such a people would vote with New England against their own interests. expect to live always in the South, they will naturally have the pride, the prejudices, the sympathies, the antipathies of their section; and some of them begin to rise in the social scale, they will be more likely to court the class above than the class below them.

Why not, then, accept negro suffrage as the speediest solution of the reconstruction problem secanse, in the first place, as President Johnson has so often asserted, the subject belongs exclusively to the States, and until the Constitution is altered, the Federal Government has no juris diction over it. When proposed as a Constitu tional amendment, the eleven States in question have complete power to defeat it; and the absurdity of making voters of ignorant millions who have not acquired the independent spirit of freemen, will prevent their ratifying such an amendment. Another reason for not acceding to this proposition is, that the radicals will never offer it in good faith. So far as they adopt the proposition to couple universal amnesty with universal suffrage, it is a lure to decov unsuspecting people into incautious committals in favor of negro voting. They will then turn around and say, if it is sale with amnesty it can-

not be objectionable without it.

If the Freedman's Bureau bill had been passed over the vete, the radicals, by carrying the next presidential election, would have had an extension of the radicals. sive agency for controlling the negro vete. By keeping out the South till after the election, and manipulating the negroes afterwards, they hoped to protract their ascendancy in the politics of the country. But since the veto, negro suffrage in the South would not beneat them; and if they offer to compromise on it and amnesty, it will be only because they are confident it will not be accepted before the Presidential election; to carry which by excluding the South is their last hope for extending a short lease of

The New Orleans Mayoralty. From the World.

Another electioneering trick of the Republicans has exploded to damage its inventors. The cue of the Republicans, during the Connecticut canvass, is to pretend that there is no substantial difference between the President and Congress. Whenever they can lay hold of any act of the President's not in direct contravention of their policy, they parade it; and as there is little of this sort to find, they do not scruple to invent. Last week telegrams were sent to all the newspapers stating that the President had forbidden Mr. Monros, the Mayor elect of New Orleans, to enter on the duties of his effice. But the actual communications sent by the President to New Orleans adule this electioneering egg before it has had time to satch. Mr. Johnson was Brat addressed by Mr. Kennedy, the outgoing Mayor, to ask it he should deliver over the effice and its records to the Mayor

elect. The President replied that he had no information either showing that the election was unfairly conducted or that the new Mayor could not qualify, and that, in the absence of such information, the fair presumption was that all regular. Subsequently, Mr. Monroe, that an effort was making to prevent his least guration, addressed the President to ask whether he should enter on the duties of his affirming, at the same time, his loyalty and ability to take the oath. The President replied by transmitting a copy of his message to Mr. Kennedy; which is equivalent to saying that he

did not propose to intriere.

The trick of sending false telegrams all over the country misrepresenting the position of the will recoil upon its authors. brings into clearer prominence the fact that it is only by fiction and misrepresentation that the Radicais can make out even any seeming agreement between the President and them-

Rich Men of the Day.

The new residence of Jay Cooke, the banker, is situated on Chelton Hill, eight miles from Philadelphia, and is built in the French style, with steep slate roofs and massive plastered chimneys. It is now quite finished, exteriorly and will contain fifty bed chambers, a chapel, gymnssium, a library, and all the accessories to the palatial home of a Christian banker. Its dimensions probably exceed those of any private residence on the con inent. It is pier about eighty great windows, and has within it a spacious court-yard. There is a porch in front of Pennsylvania granite, capped with a shield and monogram, and the rear, which faces the celebrated rural drive called the "Serpentine, as a dwelling house. The grounds, which make the creat and slopes of a tall hill, are already set out with evergreens and silvery foliages, and an elderly and manorial wood stretches to the front, up the sides of a steep precipice at the foot of which runs a pastoral stream debouching into fish ponds, and dropping into waterfalls. The house is a marvel to the Quaker people around it, and as an architectural enterprise, for America, rivals Cologne Cathedral. It is said that half a million dollars will be expended in it. Mr. Cooke, whose origin was quite humble, has slways been noted for his humane and republican virtue. He owns a church near his house, on the Old York Hoad, and his present ambition is to have a national day of fasting and gift offerings set spart, whereon all the rich people of the country shall subscribe to a tremendous charitable fund. An Episcopal Theological Seminary, it is said, will soon be established on Chelton Bith, and to it he will give twenty seres of ground, and fifty thousand dollars.-

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